

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 2

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The Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company, Limited.

All persons having offices registered in this office are requested to renew them without delay, as all addresses are indexed until just now.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st December 1896.

"A CHILD'S PORTRAIT."

I gaze upon your picture, oh my Sweet!
 And pray that God may bless you all day long—
 Moon, moon, and night—and guide your nimble feet
 With leadless steps, life's thorny ways along!

And tenderly I kiss your little hands,
 Each task that they may duly find to do.
 May they with care perform what'er commands,
 The will of Providence reserves for you!

And lovingly I kiss your dainty lips,
 May they never bitter but what's true and pure!
 May you be watchful lest anguish thee slips,
 But gentle to soothe, or innocent much abuse!

And gently let kiss your tranquil brows,
 May thoughts the index of the mind within?
 I crave a smile so sweetly you enow,
 That you may wisdom's laurels early win!

And fondly I gaze into your eyes,
 In soft repose—anon so full of mirth—
 The windows of the soul—that health lies
 The smiling heart—most in richest pearl of Earth!

I prize it like heart and soul and brain combine,
 With which I lips and eager hands and feet,
 To form a Maledi human yet divine—
 Your Picture still, my Sweet!

P. L.

DANGERS OF THE ORINOCO.

A few months ago, Mr. W. B. Schofield of New York made a business trip to Venezuela, and his account of a voyage up the Orinoco, as reproduced in the *New York Times*, is intensely interesting.

"I left for Venezuela on June 27, unaccompanied by two companions," said Mr. Schofield. "Not knowing much regarding the navigation of the Orinoco river we navigated it with a steam launch 37 feet in length. We went to Venezuela on board a sailing vessel; reaching the mouth of the river we found that it would not be practicable for the vessel to tow our launch up the river, for there was very little breeze.

"Having fitted out our launch, we started upon our journey with a pilot and two men whom the craft. The pilot, by the way, was a little stiff in his manner toward me at the start, for he had received the impression that I was an Englishman. When this was corrected and he learned that I was an American he became most affable, and remarked that he and I were fellow countrymen.

"We had not proceeded very far up the river before we realized that we had a difficult undertaking. The current of the river is extremely swift, and frequently miniature whirlpools are encountered. Some of these are very strong, and with a launch only 37 feet long, as we had, it was very hard work overcoming these obstacles. As a result of these whirlpools and the swift current we did not strike anything like the speed that we had expected, and our supply of provisions and fuel began to run very low. There was no immediate prospect of replenishing these.

"It was much easier to economize with the little fuel we had left, than it was with the fuel. In order to carry our boat along against the current and through the whirlpools it was very necessary to keep on a full head of steam. The soil along the river is most fertile, and everything grows in great profusion. It is a regular jungle along the banks, and to a stranger it would appear that fuel could readily be secured. Not so, however. The timber and all sorts of wood are very green, and of course couldn't be utilized for fuel. A person might travel ten miles through this dense bush without finding a dead tree.

"Our only hope, then, for replenishing our supply of fuel was in reaching some settlement, and there was none very near. Our state of mind can well be imagined. Out of fuel and out of food, thus we would either end our existence in a watery grave or would starve to death was ever present in our minds. The river is prolific in caribe fish and crocodiles which average twenty feet in length.

"These caribe fish travel in large shoals, and if a person should fall overboard and come in contact with one of these shoals, they would reduce his body to a skeleton in about two minutes. If this was not to be our fate, the only other alternative to think of was

to be eaten by crocodiles. I can assure you these were not pleasant thoughts during our weary days.

"About the only satisfaction myself and companions had as we pondered over such a fate was to shoot the crocodiles. We found this was small satisfaction. Unless you hit one of these reptiles in the eye or just behind the ear, a bullet has no effect on them. I saw them shot in the head. They would simply raise a little out of the water and shake their heads and pay no further attention to the attack.

"When we had nearly exhausted our supply of fuel and our provisions were at a very low ebb, we came to a little creek which emptied into the river. The pilot then gladdened our hearts by announcing that we were near Manoa. It is delightful to look back to that moment now, after the danger is all passed, and contemplate it. Well, we reached Manoa all right. There is an American company operating iron mines there. By the way, the ore is very rich, and is shipped from there to Philadelphia. Of course we got plenty of fuel and a good supply of food, such as it was. However, it served to keep body and soul together. Then we started out again.

"The further we proceeded, the rougher was the river. It finally became so wide at one point that it might be described as an inland sea, and a very choppy one at that. Early one morning, after we had been anchored for the night, for we never dared to travel except in daylight, we lost our anchor. Our little craft began drifting and we realized our perilous position. There was a large rock projecting from the bank within forty feet of the boat.

"With the assistance of the pilot and the men employed on the boat I got a lot of sponge together, with which I improvised another anchor. I look back at it now as a very humorous event, and never think of it without feeling inclined to laugh. One of my companions believing that his moments were numbered, undressed himself, and, taking a pail, began dipping up water from the river, with which he drenched his body. After we had utilized the improvised anchor I directed my attention to the curious action of my companion. I was inclined to think for a moment that he had suddenly become bereft of his senses owing to fear. I asked him what he meant.

"My idea of supreme happiness is when I am taking a bath," he said. "I have always felt that when the hour arrived for me to die, that I would like to be in a bath tub. I thought we were about to start for the next world, and as there was no bath tub to utilize, I have been bathing in this fashion, as you see."

"The next night we came to a little opening in which was situated a deserted Indian hut. The trees and branches extended over the river bank, and we were often able to tie the launch up to the limb of some tree, which we did this night, and went ashore. We thought it would be a nice change to fix our hammocks up in this hut. We started to carry this arrangement into effect when one of the natives in the crew came along and said that a peculiar odor in the hut indicated that it was the lair of tigers. He advised us to get away as fast as possible. I can assure you that we lost no time in returning to our launch.

"Getting on board as quickly as possible, we each secured a rifle. It was not practicable to move the boat in the darkness, so we sat up all night upon the deck of the launch with rifles cocked and in hand, waiting for the tiger to come along. However, none appeared. The next day we stopped at another hut, occupied by some Indians, and we were informed that but very recently two travelers had taken possession of the old deserted hut which we had visited the night before with the intention of spending the night, just as we had intended to do. While the men were asleep a tiger entered, injuring one of them and killing the other.

[January 12th, 1897]

"New encounters confronted us when we reached Barancas, which is the first port of entry on the river, and where we expected to get a new supply of provisions and fuel. We were able to get very little. What few things we secured were onions, for which we paid 20 cents a pound; potatoes, at 15 cents a pound, and soda crackers, at 40 cents a pound. All these things were imported. I found that nearly all food is imported. We could not find native sweet potatoes. I was informed that the ground is so very fertile that it is almost impossible to keep the weeds down, and therefore almost impossible to raise anything in this section of Venezuela except a little corn. They could raise a good many other things if the ground was properly tilled.

"It was with the customs officers that we had our great trouble at this place. We went to Venezuela, as I have said, on a sailing vessel with the launch, and we were just like so much freight. We had no registry or clearing papers for the launch. There is a very kindly feeling toward Americans, and after we had explained the situation we were given clearing papers, and our little launch became known as the American steamer Augusta. Then we hoisted the Venezuelan flag and the Stars and Stripes.

"We tried to feel as proud of our craft as if she was an ocean greyhound, but it was impossible to imagine this very long after we got into the swift currents again. We again felt the need of food and fuel. After trying experiences similar to our former ones, we reached Castillo de Guiana, which is a military station. It is a very picturesque spot, and there is a large fort there which commands the river. However, I think any one of our naval vessels could thoroughly demolish this fort and proceed upon its way up the Orinoco.

"There was one very pleasant recollection of the trip, and that was the comparatively cool nights. Considering that we were in low land, which is not more than fifteen feet above the sea level, one would not expect to have been so comfortable as we were. During the same period traveling on the Missouri or the Mississippi, a person would not, I think, be free from the torture of heat. Several nights I slept under a blanket.

"Our great difficulty at night was in protecting ourselves from the mosquitoes. The Jersey or Long Island mosquitoes cannot compare with the Venezuela species. The Venezuelan insect is to be found not only in greater numbers, but in greater variety. There is the smaller mosquito, that can go through any net with great convenience, so that there is no escaping them. Its bite is more poisonous than those of the big fellows."

Here Mr. Schofield held out his hands to exhibit several scars as souvenirs of the South American mosquito.

"Another peculiar thing about these mosquitoes," continued Mr. Schofield, "is that they travel in a body. One night my companions and the members of the crew went on land to sleep. I slept on the deck of the launch. Those on land were not more than sixty feet away, and they were kept awake all night fighting mosquitoes. They remarked to each other that the pests were probably even more indistrions out on the river where the launch was. Forgetting their own troubles, they expressed regret for my suffering. Not a mosquito came near me, and I slept soundly all night."

"Once again before reaching Ciudad Bolivar we had an experience that wasn't calculated to do our nerves much good. It was where the river forked, and there were several curves and a number of rocks projecting into the stream. The propeller became disabled by being clogged by weeds. We were fearful lest the launch should drift against these rocks and be shattered. One of the men, however, swam under the boat and managed to get the weeds out of the propeller. That was the last of our trouble, and we reached Ciudad Bolivar

in safety. I do not suppose any party ever reached a destination with a greater feeling of joy than we did. It will be hardly necessary to say that we did not return in the launch."

"A London newspaper said some weeks ago that there were some rich finds of gold in Venezuela. Did you hear anything about them?" Mr. Schofield was asked.

"No; I heard of no great discoveries of recent date. I think the reports of gold mining in Venezuela are greatly exaggerated. The remark made in regard to Cripple Creek could be well applied to the Venezuelan gold fields."

"What did you think of the Venezuelan Indians as compared with ours?"

"The Venezuelan Indians are very faithful creatures. They are very loyal, and, if they start out with you, you can depend upon it they will stand by you. They are more industrious than our Indians. True, they do not work very hard, because it is not necessary. They live on very little. Those who live in the bush, away from the towns, are very simple, as, for instance, an experience which I had with one the first day of our journey will show. The Indian's only idea of value is a cinco fuerte, which represents \$5 in gold. The Indian to whom I refer had a lot of fish, for which he asked us a cinco fuerte. Instead we gave him a drink of whisky, a plate of soup, and a couple of handfuls of hard tack. He was very much satisfied with his bargain, and seemed to think he had imposed upon us.

"The Indians look down upon the negroes as their inferiors, although there is no clashing between the two races. You will see the negro and the Indian working and eating together. When the blacks have any white blood in their veins, they resent being classed as negroes or as belonging to that race. They call themselves Americans or Venezuelans. I found the people in Venezuela of the better class to be very polite and straightforward in their dealings. I am very much pleased with the treatment we received at their hands."

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No. 34 RUA DO OUVIDOR.

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PRASA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cattete)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the clearest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfector in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

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Rio de Janeiro, October 27th, 1895.

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Estado de Rio de Janeiro BRAZIL

An American exchange says that one of the latest deliverances on the subject of the press from the pulpit is that of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott in his baccalaureate sermon to the students at Harvard. From the point of view of the press there was no better paragraph in Dr. Abbott's sermon than this: "The journalist is the historian. It is more important to know what is going on to-day than what occurred in ancient Greece. We hear the cry that murders, divorces and all crimes should be kept from the press. No! We want a press that shall tell us the vices of mankind as well as the virtues. The press is a looking glass. We look into it and we see ourselves very dirty. But do not want to find fault with the glass. We want to wash ourselves."

In the United States of America we have an instance of a customs union which, in fact, does not admit of revision. There is complete free trade between the several states, and that free trade cannot be abandoned, yet the customs union has caused no disturbance. North and South have quarreled about slavery, East and West are now antagonistic upon the question of silver, but the customs union arouses no opposition in any section of the country. Why should that be impossible in the case of the British empire which has proved very practicable in the case of the United States? All that is wanted is a spirit of give-and-take upon all sides, and a firm resolution to maintain the integrity of the empire, come what may. Without such a spirit, of course, a customs union, or any other kind of union, could not work well. With such a spirit, we do not see why it should not — The Statist.

THE CUBAN STRUGGLE.

The cable advises of the 5th inst. that Gen. Maximo Gomez had crossed the trocha at Jicaro and is marching into the province of Santa Clara, will make the following interview with his chief of artillery specially interesting. We take the interview from the *New York Times*, (November) and it will be seen that this reported movement in Santa Clara is closely in accord with the campaign predicted. The interview was as follows:

Col. Stuart Weatherley, chief of artillery on the staff of Gen. Maximo Gomez, is in New-York, after a year of adventurous campaigning with the Cuban army. He is silent as to his mission in the United States, but gave to a reporter for *The New-York Times* yesterday many facts concerning the military situation in the island that have not heretofore been published.

Col. Weatherley is an Englishman, with a record in the African wars. He is about thirty-five years old, and has the dark eyes and black hair and beard of the Castilian type. Before he went to Cuba he was a student in Spanish literature, and he now speaks the vernacular of the island like a native.

The story of Col. Weatherley's enlistment in the Cuban cause was told a year ago, just before he left with the Hera expedition to join the revolutionary army. This expedition was interrupted off the Cuban coast, a mile from Santiago de Cuba, and the military stores destined for Gomez went down with all of the ship's boats except one. Col. Weatherley was in the boat that escaped, and had with him a single piece of artillery. During the winter, after several weeks of campaigning with Gen. Rabi in command of the insurgent division of Santiago de Cuba, Col. Weatherley reached Gomez and delivered to him the first piece of artillery acquired by the revolutionary army. His return to the United States was beset by equal difficulties, having been made in a small open boat in the stormy weather of the sub-tropical fall season.

Gen. Maguire Rodriguez was campaigning in this district in midwinter when Col. Weatherley was in the Rabi command, and the English officer was soon appointed on his staff and remained with him until his division reached Gomez. From that time on Col. Weatherley has been constantly on the march and in the camp of the Cuban leader, whom he pronounces one of the greatest military tacticians of the times.

"Gen. Gomez," said Col. Weatherley, "is a brave and shrewd soldier, as well as a patriot. These qualities have enabled him to subdue and control the wild spirits in his army. They will follow him anywhere. This has been shown in a hundred engagements during the past year, in which at the end of their terrible machete charges the revolutionists have drawn off victors. Their warfare is of a distinctly new kind. In practically every battle the Cubans have their choice of position, and they usually begin in ambuscade. The battle goes on until the Spanish lines show signs of wavering, when Gen. Gomez is always ready with his grim command, 'La Machete!' This cry always means to the Cuban soldier the beginning of the victory. They understand that when Gen. Gomez says 'La Machete' they have but to charge and the battle is won."

The Cuban leaders, including Gen. Gomez and Gen. Maceo, according to Col. Weatherley, believe that within a few months the island will be free. "They are fully advised," said he, "of the elaborate preparations for an aggressive winter campaign now going on in the Spanish army, but are not dismayed. While Spain is strengthening her army both in numbers and position the revolutionists are closing in upon them from the east and west, and dominate practically every part of the island not actually held as bases of operation by the Spanish."

It is impossible to conceive, without having actually seen it, the difference a year has made in the condition of the Cuban soldiers. A year ago their situation was well-nigh hopeless. One hun-

or any other unexpected blow to Spain, Havana will fall within eight months, and the republic of Cuba will be established.

The revolutionists have now started their second invasion of the provinces occupied by Gen. Weyler's armies. They will not stop until he evacuates Havana. Gen. Rodriguez, in command of the van guard of Gen. Gomez's army of invasion, consisting of 800 picked men, has probably by this time passed Weyler's famous trocha in the province of Havana, and delivered important dispatches to Gen. Maceo in Pinar del Rio. Gen. Gomez is now organizing the contingent in the vicinity of La Yaya, near Puerto Principe, and will start to join Maceo before Havana about the middle of next month, with about 10,000 men. His march this time will differ from the first invasion. Every Spanish outpost in the country will be reduced as he goes along. Gen. Calixto Garcia will remain behind with a strong division of the army and will within a few weeks reduce the town of Puerto Principe, and possibly Santiago de Cuba.

The first great battle of the final campaign for Cuban independence will probably take place at the Trocha Moron between the provinces of Camagüey and Las Villas. Trocha Moron is well fortified, and is held by 8,000 Spaniards. There will be hard fighting all through the provinces of Las Villas, Matanzas, and Havana by the command of Gen. Gomez. While this territory is being subdued by Gomez, Gen. Maceo will engage the Spanish forces in the west, and Gen. Calixto Garcia will conduct the operations in the Oriente and Camagüey, reducing Las Limas and the minor towns now held by the Spanish. With the revolutionary forces all engaged for the first time in a general advance upon Havana there will be no alternative for the Spanish forces but to concentrate for its defense.

Gens. Gomez and Maceo will meet in the neighborhood of Weyler's famous trocha, in the province of Havana. They will have in the neighborhood of 55,000 men, all veterans and admirably equipped for the final struggle. It is by no means an exaggeration to say that in the style of warfare peculiar to Cuba this force is equal in strength to the Spanish army of 200,000 men that it proposes to conquer. It has the advantage of a friendly country to operate in and leaders who have heretofore been invincible. Against it Weyler will be forced to abandon the trochas, evacuate every point of strategic importance on the island, and bend every effort of the Spanish army to the holding of Havana, or meet the revolutionists in the open battle that they are longing for."

Col. Weatherley's service with the British armies in the African wars brought him in contact with a good many types of the modern soldier. He has not dined dollars would have bought the most wonderful collection of arms for hand-to-hand combat ever got together in the world. There were no modern weapons, such as swords or rifles; no ammunition, and none of the appliances that go to make up the modern military equipment. Instead, they had all sorts of knives and clubs and musket-shells devices that might do service in the exigencies of defense, but were of no value in aggressive warfare. Armed to this, they were hungry and insufficiently clothed.

Now they are well equipped with modern arms in addition to their own formidable weapon, the machete, and are accustomed to the privations of the field and camp. It is this change more than anything else which gives the leaders confidence of final victory over the comparatively large numbers of the Spanish army. They are absolutely self-reliant, and expect to win entirely by their own strength. There is no expectation that the United States will aid them in their struggle against Spain, nor that Spain, crippled by her poverty and dissensions, at home, will abandon the conflict. If a war were to arise between the United States and Spain, Havana would fall within two months. Without such a war,

only fought with the British against the savages, but with savages against savages in that country, when the Zulu troubles were at white heat. His opinion of the Cuban soldiers, after his year's service among them, is as follows:

"The first great question of war is the physical fitness of our army. The Cubans are distinctively great soldiers. Although these men are not of large frame, they are capable of greater endurance than any nation or tribe I have ever met with, excepting perhaps the Zulu. Whether they are on foot or on horseback, physical exhaustion is of very rare occurrence among them. I have seen them live many days on quantities of food that would seem incredibly small to keep the fire of life going. They have been nearly all the time under other equally dispiriting privation — without clothing, blankets, or hammocks in the wet weather. But notwithstanding all these troubles, their ardor is never for a moment dampened.

"That is the main advantage the Cubans have over the Spanish. I don't mean by this to say that the Spanish are not good soldiers. Their bravery cannot be questioned. They behave well in engagements, but they cannot get accustomed to the Cuban methods and the irregular formation in which the Cubans always attack. The Cubans, unlike the Spanish, have grown up from childhood schooled to hardship and privation, and are acclimated. These are among the chief reasons of good judges in military affairs for believing that Cuba will win her fight."

Col. Weatherley will return to Cuba in time to join in the final movement against Havana.

CIGARETTES AND SALIVA.

In a well-known and much-frequented thoroughfare the process of cigarette-making is displayed to the observation of an intelligent and inquiring public. The first process, and from the sanitary point of view the most interesting, is the making of the paper tubes, starting with a little brass roller in his hand and a book of papers before him, the operator first holds his finger and then applies the wet extremity to the paper, on which by that means he appears to get a good hold; he rolls up the little tube, which is then flipped off the roller and that part of the process is finished. We do not want to say too much about it; it is but one of the hundred thousand dirty things which are going on continually around us, but it is nice. If we could put half the world for about thirty years we should probably be much happier. We could lick each other's cigarettes and lose no fear, and in fact we could do many other dirty tricks without a thought of evil. If a disease gives us irritability, and if all that we have learned as to their relation to tobacco is no mere fantastic nonsense, community of saliva must be bad, and many ladies must be unmissable by such means.

British Medical Journal.

An American clergyman held a service at a mining camp in a dice-hill over a saloon. After the sermon the preacher ran his eye over the audience, and selected a certain turn-of-the-century named "Billy the Kid."

"Billy," he said, "take the collection."

Very much honored, Billy took his big sombrero hat and held it for a young man on the forefinger chair to donate.

The young man dropped in a quarter.

Billy looked at it then, putting his hand under his coat tails, drew his revolver, cracked it at the donor, and said:

"Young man, take that back. This here's a dollar show."

He got as many dollars as there were people.

The statistics of the recent school census show that Chicago's population is made up of 332,551 people born in America of American parents, 615,626 born in America of foreign parents, 40,740 born in America, one parent being American, and 880,623 born in foreign lands. The German element numbers 424,537, and of these 193,157 were not born in the United States. Ireland comes next, with 226,636, of whom 95,676 were born abroad. The total of Swedes is 100,022, slightly more than half of whom were not born in this country. Poland 36,258, Norway 45,780, Scotland 35,243, Canada 33,010, Russia 28,352, Italy 22,346, with the rest "Scattering" led by the French, Danes and Hollanders at about 20,000 each.

PROBABLY the most inconsistent theory in existence is that of protection. It is based on high import duties to protect home industries, which of course are protected only by the exclusion of foreign competitors. And then when the revenues become insufficient, high import duties are advocated to meet the deficiency. How is it possible to exclude foreign imports and produce a revenue from them in one and the same time?

[January 12th, 1897.]

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs; also a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels; the commercial report and price-current of the market; tables of stock quotations and sales; a summary of the daily coffee reports; and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES—

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POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 300.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 12th, 1897.

THERE were renewed rumors last week of an impending revolutionary outbreak in Uruguay, and the redoubtless precautions of the authorities in that wretchedly misgoverned country would appear to confirm them. It was said that Apparicio Saraiva is reorganizing his forces, and that the emigration of *blancos* from Montevideo continues. The recent attempt failed because it was premature, the revolutionary elements not having had time to organize and procure arms before the government forces were down on them. In these times of long-range fire-arms, an unorganized, badly-armed body of revolutionists has very little chance. To succeed, they must secure improved arms at the outset, and they must avoid decisive engagements until their forces are properly armed and organized. In Uruguay, the revolution ought to succeed, for a worse government could not be imagined, but it will fail unless the promoters bide their time and avoid a conflict until they are better organized. We have no doubt as to the issue were the revolutionists once able to assemble a large force of well-armed men, for the best men of the country, if not a great majority, are in hearty sympathy with any effort to overthrow the corrupt ring which is supreme at Montevideo. The extraordinary precautions taken to patrol the Uruguay river to prevent the revolutionists from crossing, will probably drive them to send expeditions to the Atlantic coast, at or above Maldonado. In doing this they might find an opportunity to organize, as the whole available force of the government is concentrated at Montevideo, along the Uruguay river, and at important points on the Brazilian frontier. In the interests of justice and good government we trust that some way will be found to overthrow the ring which now rules the country. We do not like the idea of a revolution for this, but there is really no other recourse. Elections are farcical in every respect, and the opposition stands no show whatever at the polls. The only power that can be made effective against the corrupt rulers of that unfortunate country is armed force, and, in our opinion, it is better this than utter ruin and dishonor.

By a decree of the 8th inst. the prefect declared lapsed the concession held by the Empreza de Obras Públicas do Brazil for working the telephone lines of this city. It is stated by one of the morning journals that the company's service has been paralysed for some days, owing to the resolution of the employees to stop work because of the non-payment of their wages. Much more might have been said. The telephone service of this city has been in a *paraplyada* condition for years, in fact ever since it passed into the hands of the company just now dis-

possessed. This company was one of the creations of the insane speculations of a few years past. It was organized by men of little or no experience in managing such enterprises, and who had no other object than to create pretentious companies and to obtain generous sums for promoting them and swollen salaries as directors for their invaluable efforts to manage them. The empreza in question acquired the ferry service to Niteroy, the tramway lines of Niteroy, the telephone service of this city, and many things besides. All of them have suffered, the telephone service most of all. Its lines fell out of repair and its service into confusion. Employing no practical electrician to keep its lines in order, and entrusting the administration to inexperienced men, no other result could reasonably have been expected. Too large a part of its income went to pay the salaries of useless directors, and much too small a part was expended on maintenance and skilled labor. In a short time the subscribers began to withdraw and a very large percentage of them have thus been lost, not because they do not want the telephone, but because they were unwilling to pay for a service almost continually out of order. Instead of making an effort to restore the efficiency of the lines, the company allowed it to drift along in the same disorganized and demoralized manner, and no protest ever roused its directors to anything more than vague promises. One instance will illustrate the situation fully. It was necessary for one of the hospitals here to have telephonic communication with the residence of its physician. The general service had been tried, but the lines were always out of order. About a year ago, the hospital concluded to try a private line, and the company was paid \$500 in advance for it, which was an excessive price inasmuch as the company was not required to put up a new wire. This too was a failure, and the hospital did not get a month's service in the whole year. Complaint after complaint was sent in, but without avail. Finally a man was sent to examine the line, but still it did not work. Another period of complaints and inattention followed, and then the superintendent recommended turning the private line into the general service, which could be better managed. This was done, and still the hospital telephone remained silent. And silent it is to this day. Under such an administration, the telephone service of this city is worse than useless, for it not only fails to serve its patrons but stands in the way of those who might do better. We can lose nothing by the suspension of such a service, while we may gain much from the opportunity it affords for a new and better management.

THERE is one lesson in this failure of the telephone service which ought not to be lost. If we mistake not, this is the first concession which became public property through the expiration of its concession, by the terms of which its property was to pass into the possession of the municipality. When this event happened, the municipal government transferred it to the Empreza de Obras Públicas. We do not know the conditions of the transfer, nor is it necessary to inquire. The one important fact to consider is this—the service has been abominable, and the acquisition of the property by the municipality has led to utter failure. The management of such a service requires skilled men and active oversight, which can best be given by a private company. We do not say that it is impossible for the national or municipal government to provide such a management, but it is very unlikely. There is not a single public service in Brazil under the control of political administrators which is not mismanaged. They are hotbeds of corruption, and they are universally disorganized and wasteful. When it is remembered that the tramways and railways are all destined to this same fate—to the experience of the telephone service of this city—there is certainly food for serious reflection in the outlook.

Or all the villainous speculations which have ever come under our notice, that of the Santa Rita orphans' asylum is decidedly the worst. The judicial investigation has not yet been concluded, but enough has been brought to light to show us what an infamous den this so-called asylum really was. For some four years its founder and director, Basílio de Moraes, has been figuring before the public of Rio de Janeiro as a philanthropist, and the press has been industriously soliciting contributions for the support of his asylum for orphan girls. For a time Banker Mayrink figured as its protector, giving it considerable sums, and then one of the count less saints of the holy church was brought into service as a decoy for the alms of indiscreet friends. And during these years no one ever took the trouble to visit the place to see what use was made of the contributions. Denounce the villain who deceived us as we may, the plain fact still remains that the press and the people of Rio de Janeiro are also responsible for the abuses committed. Some one should have inspected the place, and yet no one ever took the trouble! And it now transpires that many knew that the director was a man of immoral life, and one physician even says that he discontinued his visits long ago because he discovered that Basílio was living with a mistress. And what has been the result. During these four years the wretch Basílio de Moraes has been using this asylum as his harem. He has had two matrons for the place, who were not only his mistresses, but who assisted him to ruin the little girls consigned to the care of himself and Santa Rita. When he wanted any particular girl, she was sent to his room to scratch his feet or to give him a bath. And if she resisted him, she was punished. When necessary, lodgings were taken outside to conceal his criminal conduct. And for four years this infamous speculation has been going on, and it is only now that it has been discovered. In the United States the wretch would have been lynched within twenty-four hours,—and we can not say that we would have tried to prevent it.

A DESERVED RECOGNITION:

A very pleasing ceremony occurred on H. M. S. cruiser *Barracuda* on Friday last, 8th inst., the occasion being the presentation in behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of a beautiful silver punch bowl to Mr. J. C. V. Mendes in recognition of services rendered to British naval men in this port during a long term of years. A number of Mr. Mendes' personal friends were present at the ceremony, which occurred in presence of the entire ship's crew. The presentation was made by Commander H. J. Keane, who first read the letter from the Lords Commissioners to the Senior Officer of the South Atlantic squadron and the letter from that officer to himself. He then spoke of the services which Mr. Mendes had for many years rendered to Her Majesty's navy in the care of the sick which had been left ashore in this port, some of whom he had even received in his own house. While some might do such acts from feelings of patriotism, it should be remembered that Mr. Mendes has had no such motive. He is not a British subject, and could therefore not have been actuated by patriotism. The service rendered was entirely solely by good will and kindness of heart, and it is good to know that there are men in this world who are governed by such feelings.

These ringing cheers were then given to Mr. and Mrs. Mendes by the crew and another to Commander Keane, after which the crew sang "For he's a jolly good fellow."

The letter to Mr. Mendes from the Senior Naval Officer of the squadron was as follows:

H. M. S. "RETRIBUTION,"
at Stanley, Falkland Islands,

13th December, 1896

Sir.—It is with very great pleasure that I now seal you, through Commander Henry J. Keane, C. M. G., of H. M. S. *Barracuda*, a Silver Bowl which the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to send to the Senior Naval Officer of Her Majesty's squadron on the South East Coast of America for presentation to you, with expressions of their warm appreciation of your many acts of kindness to all members of Her Majesty's Navy for many years—notably (as the inscription thereon testifies) for your goodness to those who have been sick and left behind at Rio de Janeiro by their ships.

I am sure Commander Keane will adequately express in the name of our service the warm sense of appreciation and gratitude all wish conveyed to you—not indeed only by those who have personally experienced your kind and ever-ready attentions, but everyone in

that service to which you have proved such a friend.

Very much regret that owing to uncontrollable circumstances, (of which you are aware), there has been so much delay in executing their Lordships' commands, (for the Bowl was sent out in December last), and more particularly as I am now for the same reasons deprived of the honor and pleasure of making this presentation myself.

I can not omit, however, on this occasion, to express through Captain Keane, on behalf of my predecessors, as well as for myself, very great pleasure in their Lordships' gracious act, and a grateful sense of all your kindness extending over so many years to Her Majesty's squadrons on the station, coupled with sincere wishes that you may be spared many happy and prosperous years in the enjoyment of the affectionate regards you have earned from Her Majesty's Navy.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. J. NORECK,
Captain and Senior Officer
S. E. Coast of American Station

In reply Mr. Mendes said:

Captain Keane.

To the honour I am now receiving I consider I am hardly entitled, as the small services I have occasionally rendered to the Royal Navy were in return for very many favours received from all ranks, from the admirals down to the youngest blue-jacket boys. Yet, as the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty desire to present me with this very handsome piece of silver, I beg of you, Captain Keane, in favour to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty my very sincere thanks, and to the Royal Navy in general my very best thanks. Permit me to wish the *Barracuda* a very pleasant voyage home. The punch bowl which is a beautiful piece of work and was suitably baptized with champaign in honor of the occasion, bears the following inscription:

PRESENTED BY THE
LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY
TO SENIOR JOAQUIM C. V. MENDES
IN RECOGNITION OF ACTS OF KINDNESS
EXTENDING OVER MANY YEARS
SHOWN BY HIM TO SICK MEN OF
HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S FLEET
DURING THE ABSENCE OF THEIR SHIPS
FROM THE PORT
OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

Mr. Mendes was warmly congratulated on this pleasing tribute to his merciful kindness and consideration to the officers and men who have visited this port during so many years, in which we desire to add our own personal compliments. Mr. Mendes has been in personal relationship with the British and American squadrons visiting this port for about forty years, and there are thousands of naval men who remember his courtesy and kindness to them and who will be glad to hear of this appreciative recognition of his many services.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In Campinas last year there were 2,676 deaths and 1,034 births.

—The population of Niteroy is estimated at 50,000. It is a genorous estimate.

—It is stated that the governor of Pará will shortly publish a book on positivism and Darwinism.

—Luiz Tarquinius has resigned his place on the municipal council of Bahia, which declined to accept his resignation.

—At Jaboticabal, São Paulo, there were registered 92 marriages, 496 births and 286 deaths during the past year.

—The judge who some time ago was disposed at Bananal, São Paulo, and afterwards reinstated, has since obtained a leave of absence.

—A dentist at Perianambucan is stated to have discovered a new anesthetic. It is extracted from a fruit which is said to be found in abundance in the vicinity of that city.

—At São João da Boa Vista, São Paulo, three were registered in December 12 marriages, 87 births, and 100 deaths. During the whole year the marriages numbered 159, the births 950 and the deaths 782.

—A telegram of the 7th inst. from Campos states that Barão de Minas Gerais intends calling a meeting of prominent public men from all parts of the state of Rio de Janeiro for the purpose of organizing an opposition party.

—The residence of President Prudente de Moraes at Theresópolis has conferred, at least some benefit on the people of that place. They now get their Rio mail at 6 o'clock p.m., instead of having to wait till the following day.

—The *Anti-Pernambucan* (Christmas number) announces the arrival there of Rev. Dr. Fraser, who has come out as *locum tenens* for Rev. W. E. Mackay. The latter sailed for England a short time ago on a well-earned holiday.

—Sorocaba as well as São Paulo is complaining of the women of immoral lives who fail to observe proper decorum. Apparently it is not of the vice itself, but of the manners of the frail ones, that complaint is made. For gentlemen of irreproachable habits, the practice of polite usages are desirable, even in their vices.

The *Tribuna do Povo* of Santos says that the gas well at Villa Macuco is not an ordinary phenomenon. The director and secretary of that paper visited the place a few days ago, and they decided not only this, but that the flame was of internal origin. They discovered this from noting its color.

The dominant party in the state of Rio de Janeiro has issued a manifesto protesting against Vice-President Manuel Victorino. It declares that it severs its political connection with him and withdraws the support which it has hitherto given to his administration. It is asserted that several members of the party have gone to Theresopolis for the purpose of urging President Prudente de Moraes to resume office.

A bad epidemic is raging at Marabá, to which no name is given, but which appears to be yellow fever. Week before last the death rose to eight in one day from this disease alone, which for a town of five thousand population shows a mortality of 2,940 a year, or \$81 per thousand per annum. This is something horrible and should be investigated. Our informant says that the women and children suffer most.

In 1854 the town of Santos, including a few outlying settlements to-day described as suburbs, had a population of 2,663 free persons and 2,155 slaves. The town proper had 20 streets, 567 hearths (*fogos*) and 2,470 inhabitants. Singularly enough the females outnumbered the males in both the town and its dependent settlements, being 1,071 males and 1,593 females in the former, and 4,116 males and 1,674 females in the total free population.

The municipal council of Santos some time since resolved to establish a new comarca (Sobral) on certain lands, and a law suit is settled with the proprietor over the matter. Recently the courts decided in favor of the proprietor and condemned the council to pay damages. The council has now decided to return the lands. This looks like a very curious business, but one can never know what unofficiale personage considers himself privileged to do.

The police *delegado* at S. Botija, Rio Grande do Sul, who appears to think that martial law still subsists throughout the country, issued an order on November 23rd last, forbidding all transit in that municipality to non-residents not provided with police passes. He also forbade the crossing the frontier except at a specified place where the traveler should present himself to the police. The rights and privileges of the Brazilian citizen seem to be rather limited in Rio Grande, as well as in some other states. And yet there are still some politicians who tell us that Brazil became free with the overthrow of the monarchy!

In S. Paulo on the 5th inst., a boy of 13 years of age, who gave his name as José Manoel, called at the police office and related the following:—On the previous day he and his father, Manoel Manoel, took the train for Santos. Arriving there, they went to a grocery, where Manoel ascended to the first floor, leaving his son below. The latter soon after heard his father's voice pleading that his life might be spared. Then a man descended the stairs with a large knife and the boy ran away in fright. He wandered through the streets all night and in the next morning took the train for S. Paulo, where, as has been said, he related the foregoing story to the police. A police investigation is said to have demonstrated that Manoel Manoel is still alive and that the events narrated by the boy are purely imaginary.

The force that is operating against Autônomo Conselheiro, says a Bahia telegram of the 8th inst., will march in three columns. The first, under the command of Lieut. Hilário Dias, is composed of a detachment of the 9th battalion of infantry, two Krupp guns and 3 machine guns; the 2nd, of two companies of 26th and 33rd battalions commanded by Capt. José de Andrade; the 3rd, of two companies of state police under the command of Capt. Virgílio de Almeida. The whole force, numbering 13 officers and 530 enlisted men, is commanded by Maj. Floriano de Brito. It was reported in Bahia that day that the force had reached the vicinity of Caubós, where Conselheiro is said to be fortified, having been recently joined according to the local press, by several bands of armed followers from various localities in the state.

During recent excavations at Ondina, a discovery was made that possesses quite interest to the antiquarian. It indeed there may such out here. The find consisted of three funeral urns of fire-burnt clay, two of them standing some three feet in height, and having a circumference of nearly four feet in height, the third being of about half those dimensions, all having a conical shape somewhat similar to the lower part of a soda water bottle. These urns when unearthed contained bones, but exposure to the air almost instantly reduced the remains to powder. The vessels are not sufficiently large to contain an adult human body intact, and indeed their mouths are too narrow to admit of one being placed therein. It is assumed that the human remains found are exhumed bones, but whether of ancient Dutch settlers, or some chieftain (wife and child?) of an indigenous tribe, we are not in a position to state. Unfortunately, with true British workman's care, a pickaxe was driven through the first urn found (to see what was inside), the others were, however, removed without sustaining injury, and any one sufficiently interested can get them at the house of Captain Campom at Ondina. There is no trace of any inscription on the urns, nor any clue to the time which they must have lain buried.—*Bahia Monthly*.

In the municipal cemetery of Rio Claro, S. Paulo, there were 834 interments in 1896. At Santos the cemeterio having been closed by the mud, sticks and stones thrown into the crater, several persons went to reopen it and in doing so were severely burnt. They set fire to a newspaper and then held it over the volcano to see if it would ignite—and it did!

The British colony of Bahia had raised \$3,185,720 up to December 24th for the widow and children of the late Rev. Cecil F. Luckman. It is expected to considerably increase this total before the subscription is closed, and the committee will be glad to hear from any friends of the late chaplain outside of Bahia who may wish to contribute to the fund. Letters may be addressed to Mr. Nicolini, British consul. Mr. Luckman was deservedly popular in Bahia, and we are glad to see so generous a response to the appeal in behalf of his widow and children.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

A communication published in the *Reforma* of Porto Alegre says that the garrison of Livramento in a wretched state of discipline. Col. Thomas Flores has ordered the release of Major Severiano and Ensign Oscar Capistrano, who had been arrested for treason that are not stated.

The amount of revenue collected last month is not sufficient to pay the troops and it will consequently be necessary to draw on the federal treasury.

The term of service of many of the soldiers has expired, but they have not been able to obtain their discharges.

Rio Grande papers say that some time ago the police delegate of S. Botija issued orders for the arrest of any one who attempted to enter or leave the municipal district without a passport.

At the Rio Grande custom-house valuable packages, it is stated, have been clandestinely removed and replaced by others of little or no value.

Senator Ramón Barcellos, who is now in the state, is reported to attribute the recent decline in exchange to the belief that President Prudente de Moraes is about to resign office. And yet Ramón Barcellos' name was frequently mentioned recently for the portofolio of finance!

The same senator and the firm of Müller & Wilmar, of Rio de Janeiro, are said to form part of a syndicate for shipping cattle to this city from the state of Rio Grande.

The bishop is reported to have been hissed at Santa Maria for preaching against civil marriage.

The frauds to which the castillians resorted for the purpose of carrying the congressional elections have given rise to heated discussions in the press.

Dr. Angelo Donrato, who took a prominent part in the war in Rio Grande, has published a history of the war.

In the city of Rio Grande in a fight in which four soldiers were engaged, one of them was killed.

Four houses were destroyed by fire in Petrópolis on the 9th inst.

The election of members of the state legislature will be held on March 1.

RAILROAD NOTES

A large number of employees of the Central railway have been dismissed for various reasons during the past fortnight. The director is evidently trying to enforce discipline and responsibility in his staff.

On the 7th the directors of the Leopoldina advised the director of the Central of an interruption on the former line at Kilometric 28, and requested the suspension of freight dispatches for points beyond S. Geraldo.

A Pernambuco telegram of the 7th inst. says that the dismissal of about 1,500 employees from the Pernambuco Central railway is unjust and is causing great complaints, because the government is owing them three months' pay.

During the month of December the São Paulo trainway lines carried 1,128,651 paying passengers, 940,917 in the same month of 1895, and 1,09,000 persons who enjoy the privilege of riding free. This free pass business, which is principally enjoyed by officials, was therefore equivalent to a forced tax of at least 4,163 for the month.

A communication has been received this week in London from the Brazilian finance minister, saying that he would be glad to receive representatives of an English group, who have gone out to Brazil to examine and report upon the Central Brazilian railway, with the view of purchasing it from the government, but that the law requires that the railway be put up for sale by tender. There are French and German groups, likewise represented, and apparently the competition between the three will be keen, unless the inspection of the line should determine one or more of them to retire, or two or more should combine among themselves, or the government should demand an extra-large price.—*Statist*, Dec. 19.

THE RAILWAY LEISURE.

On Sunday the *Pátria Oficial* published the *edital* inviting tenders for the lease of the eight government railways. The conditions have been in great part specified already. The new ones are as follows:

The bids will be received up to 15th May in Rio de Janeiro, Limon, Paris, Berlin, Brussels and Washington.

The railways leased will enjoy the favors of disappropriation and free entry for imported material.

The government accepts proposals for the lease of these railways singly or all together. In the former case, the guarantee deposit for the Central will be £40,000 and its quota for fiscalization will be £10,000 a year.

The needs to be leased are:

Central do Brasil: 1,117 kilometers in traffic;

1895 gross receipts \$7,945,095.28; expenses not given.

Bahia Central: 241.8 kilometers; 1895 receipts \$89,566.56.

Santos Central: 216.2 kilometers; 1895 receipts \$10,515.52.

Sul do Pernambuco: 193.9 kilometers; 1895 receipts \$17,181.50.

Central do Pernambuco: 16 kilometers; 1895 receipts 75,885.50.

S. Francisco (Braga): 452 kilometers; 1895 receipts \$99,625.22.

Porto Alegre e Canguçu (Rio Grande do Sul): 587 kilometers; 1895 receipts 2,109,437.50.

COFFEE NOTES

The work of setting out coffee trees in the municipal district of Itatinga, S. Paulo, is said to be progressing rapidly. There are now estimated to be about 2,000,000 coffee trees in that district.

At Santos a committee of merchants appointed *a hoc* estimates the next coffee crop for that port at 3,500,000 bags and the quantity belonging to the present crop, still to be received up to June 30 at 1,000,000 bags.

The shipments of coffee last year at the port of Santos were as follows:

bags

From the state of S. Paulo 3,817,253

" " " Minas Geraes 257,810

Total, 4,075,063

The official value of this coffee was \$74,707.44.

The receipts of coffee in the Docas Nacionais last year were as follows:

bags

From the state of Minas Geraes 1,509,446

" " " Rio de Janeiro 997,644

" " " S. Paulo 1,904,666

" " " Rio Grande do Sul 81,929

Total, 3,949,629

LOCAL NOTES

The Erlanga palace was visited on the 6th inst. by 2,250 persons.

Dr. Porciuncula, ex-minister to Uruguay, arrives here on the *Thames* today.

The government has promoted S. Alberto Fidale to the post of minister at Montevideo.

The government has accepted Dr. Porciuncula's resignation of the office of minister to Uruguay.

The Candelaria brotherhood has consented to take charge of the Santa Rita de Cássia girls' orphan asylum.

Gen. Costallat, who was Gen. Floriano Peixoto's last minister of war, has been appointed adjutant-general of the army.

By an *edital* of the 1st inst. the minister of war forbids the enlistment of any but native-born Brazilians in the national army.

Dr. Xavier da Silveira after the publication of the decree appointing him minister of justice and inferior, decided to decline the appointment.

Many of the persons who less than two months ago were rejoicing over Manuel Victorino's assumption of office are now clamoring for the return of Prudente.

At a tenement house on Rua Gonçalo Bastos a police inspector last Tuesday was severely beaten by a woman with a bunch of ears of Indian corn. The woman was arrested.

Telegraphic reports of Dr. Zarnardelli's discovery of the yellow fever microbe continue to arrive. He is said to have reported his discovery to the academy of medicine at Rome.

Dr. Barata says that at the 7th polling-place in the 1st district of S. José 70 votes were cast and 195 were counted. Of these 185 were given to Thomas Delfino, for whom in reality only 55 votes were cast. Dr. Barata says that he believes that many such frauds were committed.

The police are still after the gambling houses in the neighborhood of the Largo do Rosário, but we have not heard of any raids on the well-known resorts in Botafogo. Some time ago there was a general movement against that most vulgar of all the gambling devices in the city, the *jogo do bicho*, but we see that the game is still going on and that its premises are even advertised in the papers.

Among the rumors afloat last Tuesday regarding the Vice-President's second selection for the department of justice, was one mentioning the name of Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque. It would be a rare appointment surely—that of a man who treacherously attempted to assassinate another in a crowded railway station! Such a minister would represent a very queer idea of justice.

After a week of intense heat, a cold rain storm came up Saturday evening last and has continued up to the present moment. It caused a refreshing change in the temperature.

Whitaker's Almanack, 1897. We are indebted to Messrs. Spiers Brothers, Limited, of New Bridge Street, London, paper merchants, for a copy of this standard annual publication.

Although we give only occasional notices of crimes and homicides, it should not be presumed that they do not exist in this city. On the contrary they are very common, particularly assassinations.

A man advertises in one of the daily papers of this city that he is suffering from the effects of witchcraft. He offers to pay \$50 to be cured and \$5 to anyone who will find an expert that can cure him.

The *Patz* contradicts the report that Quintino Bocayva is going to resign his seat in the senate. Personally, we have never believed the report for an instant. Quintino may die, but he'll never resign.

The Spaniards are still crushing the Cuban rebellion by means of official telegrams. Hungry victims may serve a good purpose in keeping matters quiet in Spain, but they will not deceive the outside world.

It is expected that the Supreme Court at its sitting to-morrow will render a decision on the suit of naval officers involving the question of the constitutionality of the restrictive clause of the amnesty law.

Dr. Ezequiel Coelho testifies that Senator Quintino Bocayva is not responsible for federal intervention in the state of Rio de Janeiro. The executive committee of the partido republicano luminescent evidently thinks otherwise.

The emir *Boufouma Condé* left yesterday on a voyage of instruction, which will last 35 to 50 days. The emir carries the granite shaft which is to be erected on Trindade Island, and also carries a *pangue* to carry it ashore.

There is an impressive abroad that the minister of war (General Vasques) ordered the suspension of all recruiting. And yet, within the last fortnight, we saw a large body of recruits pass our door, escorted by a detachment of regulars.

The name of ex-Senator Coelho Rodrigues has been mentioned as a possible appointee as minister of justice. This would be so good an appointment that we are inclined to think it improbable. Two recent invitations for the post have lately been declined.

The British cruiser *Barracuda*, Com. Henry J. Keane, arrived here on the 6th inst., from Montevideo, homeward bound, and left for Bahia and Pernambuco on the 8th. The *Barracuda* will be substituted by the *Beagle*, now on her way out to that station.

The practice of cheating passengers out of their change on the Santa Tereza electric train line is still going on. It would be a wise precaution for passengers to always provide themselves with the exact change, for they can expect no relief from the carioche office.

During rainy weather it would be good policy for passengers on the Santa Tereza electric trains to carry with them some kind of a cloth to dry the seats. The company and its employees seem to have no idea of such little ministrations to the comfort of their customers.

Oute a number of florinianas have recently been appointed to important offices by Vice-President, Manuel Victorino. We can account for this only on the supposition that the Vice-President's object is to annoy and embarrass the President when the latter resumes office.

The Vice-President seems to have surprised everyone by his political versatility. He has not only initiated a general scheme of economy, which may or may not succeed, a sanitary commission which killed itself with talk, off a new theory of official responsibility, but he has now evolved an interpretation of the federal powers that has created an eruption in his own party. Even Glycerio stands aghast.

Smith's system is peculiar, to say the least, that the authorization for the new French bank to establish a branch in Brazil, and the news of it, given to the government from the state bank, should have been made public about the same time. He had understood that the government was opposed to the creation of any more foreign banks here. Brown says, however, that Smith never could see through a brick wall.

The quarrel between the dominant party in the state of Rio de Janeiro and Vice-President, Manuel Victorino, has led to some interesting disclosures. From these it appears that in 1892 Senator Quintino Bocayva was forced on the parts by Marshal Floriano Peixoto, who, however, was successfully resisted when at a later period he endeavored to compel the party to hold elections under martial law.

There was a formal examination of the watch Basilio dos Santos at the high pretoria on the 7th inst. and a large crowd of people assembled. Fearing disorder, the pretor asked for a police force, and a detachment of mounted men was sent. Instead of maintaining order, these men at once began pronouncing disturbances, attacking the people and trying to ride them down. The *Gazeta de Notícias* says that the policemen were drunk, and even the *Jornal do Commercio* hints at the same thing by applying the word "exaltado" to them. Such a police force is a disgrace to any community.

200 Oeste de Minas, R.R., 28	31
100 do	11,500
100 Siderúrgica, R.R. extends	12,500
50 Confiança Industrial, mill.	100
20 Loterias Nacionais	25
800 Melhoramento no Brasil	27

JANUARY 6.

1 Apólice, \$5	63 ¹ / ₂
100 do	28
100 do	93
2,000\$ do	93
78 do 48	1,350
35 do 48	1,350
50 do 48	1,350
41 Empréstimo Municipal	157
20 deb. Leopoldina R.R., to \$	166
100 deb. Leopoldina R.R., to \$	7
120 * Siderúrgica R.R., to \$	55

Banks

25 Commercial wd	210
375 Iniciador	6
470 Repúblia, 28	61

Miscellaneous.

1026 Leopoldina R.R.	5
4 Argos-Planalto, Ins.	399
624 Brazil Standard	1,500
75 Ceres, 1884	50
100 Fazendas	0
1 Hippodromo Nacional	60
200 Loterias Nacionais	20
15 Encacada de Caffe	4 ¹ / ₂

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Capital £ 1,500,000
do paid up 750,000
Reserve Fund 600,000

BALANCE SHEET, 1ST DECEMBER, 1896.

Assets:	
Capital £ 1,500,000	
do paid up 750,000	
Reserve Fund 600,000	

Bills discounted	6,066,466 462
Bills discounted	1,972,510 110
Bills discounted	13,250,210 419
Bills discounted	8,867,000 000
Loans on account, etc.	7,210,150 100
Securities for accounts current, etc.	6,131,399 000
Sundry accounts	1,378,602 350
Cash	16,562,699 820

Liabilities:

Capital subscribed	13,333,333 510
Deposits in recent current, without interest	11,691,600 220
do in recent current, with interest	4,260,664 300
do in recent security	2,210,070 860
Head office, branches and agencies	1,600,000 000
Securities for accounts current, etc.	1,378,602 350
Sundry accounts	266,120 450
Bills payable	50,721,104 290

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th January, 1897

For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,
J. Mackenzie, Manager
F. Broad, Accountant.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED

Established in 1892.

Capital £ 1,500,000
Ident. realized 600,000
Reserve fund 1,000,000

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH, 1ST DECEMBER, 1896.

Assets:	
Bills discounted	4,203,162 500
Bills receivable	573,313 200
Loans guaranteed accounts, etc.	11,181,072 210
Sundry accounts	7,149,172 419
Securities pledged	12,151,110 600
Bills payable	302,570 900
Head office, agencies and branches	12,202,581 510
Cash in current funds	10,227,866 570

Liabilities:

Declared capital of this branch	1,500,000 000
Deposits, fixed maturity	5,861,159 100
do, without interest and subject to notice	1,216,411 410
do, in recent current, with interest	8,740,000 000
do, in recent security	12,151,110 600
Bills payable	302,570 900
Head office, agencies and branches	12,202,581 510

E. & D. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th January, 1897

For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited,
Hawthorn, D. Leslie, Manager
Frank Webb, Accountant.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED

Capital 5,000 shares at £ 20 £ 100,000
do paid up 50,000
Reserve Fund 350,000

BALANCE SHEET, 1ST DECEMBER, 1896.

Assets:	
Bills discounted	4,414,441 420
Bills receivable	882,633 180
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.	3,277,800 000
Securities for loans, accounts current, etc.	6,796,550 170
Sundry accounts	6,445,785 360
Cash	4,429,215 420

Liabilities:

Deposits in account current, without interest	4,540,672 520
do in account current with notice	12,03,920 280
do fixed maturity and by bills	5,662,802 250
Securities for advances and on deposit	1,288,000 000
Bills payable	1,311,692 120
do, deposited	4,445,620 210

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th January, 1897

For the British Bank of South America Limited
A. Menge, Manager
O. H. Wulff, Accountant.

BRASILIENSCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

BALANCE SHEET, 1ST DECEMBER, 1896.

Assets:

Guaranteed accounts	5,000,000 000
Head office, branches and agencies	1,000,000 000
Bills receivable	5,000,000 000
Bill receivable	5,000,000 000
do discounted	1,000,000 000

Liabilities:

Capital subscribed (1 mark = 1\$00)	10,000,000 000
Without interest	5,000,000 000
Head office, branches and agencies	1,000,000 000
Bills deposited	1,000,000 000
Cash, in current funds	6,888,750 20

COFFEE SHIPPERS IN 1896.

bag.)

Trieoste: nominal.

Richmond 1st 41\$00-4\$20

do 2nd nominal.

Baltimore 1st 47 200-42 250

do 2nd 41 500-41 750

Western and Interior 41 500-42 500

River Plate 34 000-35 000

Local Mills 33 000-40 000

Lard.

The Julia Rollin brought 200 kgs.

Retailers have advanced quotations for American to 160-170 lbs per

per lb, but still quote native at 14\$00-15\$00 per kilo-

gramme.

Park. Receipts are 350 brls, 100 mill-hds, 50 cases

per Julia Rollin. No changes in retail quotations of 14\$00-15\$00 for native.

Codfish. Receipts have been 3,000 lbs per Atherton

from Cape, and 3,000 cases Norwegian per sundry steamer.

The market is about steady, with stocks estimated at 28,000 packages at the following quotations: viz. Canadian hds x 14\$00-15\$00, and Norwe-

gian cases x 14\$00-15\$00.

Rice. Receipts are 5,500 bags per steamers via Europe, and 10,000 bags per Indian at 12\$00-13\$00 per bag and native at 11\$00-12\$00.

Pitch Pine. The market is firm at 60\$00-65\$00 per dozen.

White Pine. Receipts are 200,000 feet per George

Barry, and 200,000 feet per Moore's Pier from New

York. Last sale was at 210 rs per foot at which the market is steady.

Swedish Pine. Receipts are 900 lbs per Loring,

ton to a dealer, and quotations are nominally unchanged.

Spruce Pine. The Magdalene brought 145,268 feet

from St. Etienne. Buyers continue last quotations of 14\$00-15\$00 per dozen.

Rosario. Receipts have been 600 brls per George

Barry and Julia Rollin. We may continue dealers' last quotations, viz. 2,000-2,500 per brl according to quality.

Cement. The only receipts are 20 brls from La

bon, and we continue last quotations of 12\$00-13\$00 per ton for British, 14\$00-15\$00 for Belgian and French, and 14\$00-15\$00 for French.

Indian Corn. Receipts are 100 bags per Les

Islands and 100 bags per Uruguay from Buenos

Aires. A little native corn has been coming in, and it is thought present quotations may increase. Dealers are now quoting River Plate at 15\$00-15\$50 and native at 14\$00-14\$50 per bag.

Braun. Receipts incl. River Plate bran is nominal and the local mills are still selling at 15\$00-15\$50 per bag.

Hay. There have been no receipts and last retail quotations of 150-160 rs per kilogramme may be continued.

Coal. Receipts since our last report are:

1,200 tons per Prince Edward, from Cardiff.

500 " " " Génova, from Newport.

2,000 " " " Dardanelles from New York.

200 dealers and companies.

Rum. The receipts cost/weight have been 200 pipes, and we bear no changes in last quotations, viz.

Peruanuco and Ma. 600-1,100-1,500 \$.

Areacu and Bahia 125-130 \$.

Campos 135-140 \$.

Angua and Paraty 145-150 \$.

Total 125-150 \$.

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